

Order of Default Judgment and Permanent Injunction

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United States v. Michael Muhammad Case No. CV 05-6039-RGK (SSx)



Standards for Default Judgment and Permanent Injunction

The entry of default judgment is committed to the sound discretion of this Court. Draper v. Coombs, 792 F.2d 915, 924-25 (9th Cir. 1986); Lau Ah Yew v. Dulles, 236 F.2d 415, 416 (9th Cir. 1956). "If the court determines that defendant is in default, the factual allegations of the complaint, except those relating to the amount of damages, will be taken as true." 10A Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller, & Mary Kay Kane, Federal Practice & Projedure § 2688 (3d ed. 1998).

In this action, the United States is seeking injunctive relief under 26 U.S.C. (I.R.C.) §§ 7402, 7407, and 7408. In order to obtain relief in a statutory-injunction action such as this, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the defendant has violated a statute and that a reasonable likelihood of future violations exists. SEC v. Comserv Corp., 908 F.2d 1407, 1472 (8th Cir. 1990); United States v. Kaun, 827 F.2d 1144, 1148 (7th Cir. 1987); S.E.C. v. Holschuh, 694 F.2d 130, 144 (7th Cir. 1982). Because I.R.C. §§ 7407 and 7408 set forth specific criteria for injunctive relief, the United States need only meet those statutory criteria, without reference to traditional equitable factors, for this Court to issue an injunction under those sections. United States v. Estate Pres. Servs., 202 F.3d 1093, 1098 (9th Cir. 2000).

To obtain an injunction under I.R.C. § 740%, the United States may show, among other things, that the defendant (1) engaged in conduct subject to penalty under I.R.C. §§ 6694 or 6695, or engaged in any other fraudulent or deceptive conduct that substantially interferes with the proper administration of the internal revenue laws, and (2) that injunctive relief is appropriate to prevent the recurrence of such conduct. To obtain an injunction under I.R.C. § 7407 preventing the defendant from acting as an income-tax-return preparer, the United States must additionally show that the defendant engaged in this conduct continually or repeatedly and that a narrower injunction would be insufficient to prevent the

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defendants from interfering with the proper administration of the internal revenue laws. United States v. Bailey, 789 F. Supp. 788, 816 (N.D. Tex. 1992).

To obtain an injunction under I.R.C. § 7408, the United States may show, among other things, that the defendant engaged in conduct subject to penalty under I.R.C. §§ 6700 or 6701 and that injunctive relief is appropriate to prevent the recurrence of such conduct. Finally, to obtain an injunction under I.R.C. § 7402(a), the United States must show that an injunction is necessary or appropriate to enforce the internal revenue laws.

Findings of Fact

The Court finds that the defendant Michael Muhammad, a/k/a Michael Eugene Wall, a/k/a Michael Muta Ali Muhammad ("Muhammad"), has failed to answer or otherwise respond to the complaint and is therefore in default. Taking the allegations in the complaint as true, the Court additionally finds as follows:

- 1. Muhammad resides at 433 S. Beredno, Apt. 202, Los Angeles, California 90020. Muhammad is also known as Michael Eugene Wall, a/k/a Michael Muta Ali Muhammad.
- 2. Muhammad has prepared fraudulent federal income tax returns for customers since 2001.
- 3. Muhammad organizes and promotes atax-fraud scheme by preparing federal income tax returns for customers that report no income based on the frivolous position that the United States includes "only the District of Columbia and territories over which the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction."
- 4. Muhammad advises customers that the United States is a foreign country in relation to California (or any other state), and that the customers are citizens of California (or another state, if the customer resides elsewhere) and not of the United States.

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- 5. Muhammad advises customers that federal taxes withheld from their earnings in California (or another state) are being withheld by a foreign country, which entitles the customers to a foreign earned income exclusion and reduces their taxable income to zero.
- 6. Mulammad prepares IRS Forms 2555, Foreign Earned Income, falsely reporting that the customer spent the entire tax year living outside the United States and that his or her income is therefore excludible from income on their federal income tax returns, Forms 1040 or 1120.
- 7. Muhammad then reports the customer's income on federal income tax returns, but then improperly excludes all the income using IRS Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income, and falsely reduces the customer's income to zero.
- 8. Since 2001, Muhammad has prepared at least ten individual income tax returns and one corporation income tax return for customers falsely reporting zero taxable income and seeking refunds of all federal income taxes withheld.
- 9. Muhammad charges each oustomer a fee ranging from \$60 to \$500 per return.
- 10. Muhammad prepares tax returns for customers in California and includes with the return, a one-page explanation of his position that income earned in a state is not taxable.
- 11. The net result of this arrangement is that the income tax returns Muhammad prepares falsely report no taxable income.
- 12. In the years following Muhammad's preparation of a customer's return, the customer has little or no federal income tax withheld, and the customer ceases filing returns.
- 13. Muhammad also falsely and fraudulently advises his customers that wages or earnings from labor are not subject to tax because the term "income" is

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- not defined by statute or case law as specifically including wages or earnings from labor.
- 4. Muhammad prepares at least 12 income tax returns or amended returns per year for customers and has been preparing returns claiming zero taxable income using Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income, since 2001.
- 15. The returns Muhammad prepares fail to provide the preparer's Social Security Number (SSN), preparer tax identification number (PTIN), or employer identification number (EIN).
- 16. Muhammad claims to have studied the Internal Revenue Code, to have taken a basic tax law course offered by H & R Block, and to have written the one-page attachment to the Form 2555 included with the returns he prepares, explaining the frivolous position taken in the tax return.
- 17. Muhammad intends to continue to function as an income tax return preparer and promoter and insists on the viability of the position on which his tax-fraud scheme is based.
- 18. Muhammad continues to promote his tax-fraud scheme or prepare false and fraudulent returns despite being advised by the Internal Revenue Service that his conduct (including the specific activities described above in paragraphs 2 through 17) is subject to penalty and injunction.
- 19. The following specific examples show the impact of Muhammad's unrealistic position in preparing federal income tax returns:
 - a. After a tax return prepared for a California customer improperly excluded income using the foreign earned income Form 2555, the customer failed to file a return at all in the following year. IRS prepared a return resulting in an income tax deficiency of \$25,000 (plus interest and penalties) being assessed against the customer.

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- b. Two other California customers failed to file income tax returns for the years 2002, 2003, and 2004, after having filed a return prepared by Muhammad for the year 2001.
- 20. Muhammad's customers paid him money to prepare tax returns understating their income tax liabilities resulting in the likely audit of their returns and assessment of tax, penalties, and interest.
- 21. Muhammad's customers are not paying the correct amount of tax to the United States Treasury.
- 22. IRS has identified 5 of the 11 returns admittedly prepared by Muhammad and filed for 2001 and 2002. IRS disallowed \$43,866 claims for refund in the 5 returns.
- 23. This figure does not include the 6 returns admittedly prepared by Muhammad and filed for 2001 and 2002, or returns for subsequent years not yet identified as prepared by Muhammad.
- 24. Other returns prepared by Muhammad but not yet identified may result in erroneous refunds to his customers. Some of these losses may never be recovered.
- 25. Customers participating in Muhammad's tax-fraud scheme later cease filing tax returns altogether.
- 26. The defendant Muhammad will not cease this illegal activity unless he is enjoined.

Conclusions of Law

Based on the above findings of fact, the Court finds that it has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to §§ 1340 and 1345 of Title 28 of the United States Code, and §§ 7402, 7407 and 7408 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (26 U.S.C.) ("I.R.C."). The defendant Muhammad has continually and

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repeatedly engaged in conduct subject to penalty under I.R.C. §§ 6694, 6695, 6700, and 6701 and in fraudulent and deceptive conduct that substantially interferes with the administration of the internal revenue laws. Moreover, the Court finds that injunctive relief is appropriate to prevent the recurrence of such conduct and that a narrow injunction only prohibiting defendant from engaging in such conduct would be insufficient to prevent his further interference with the administration of the internal revenue laws. The Court further finds that a permanent injunction is necessary and appropriate in this instance to enforce the internal revenue laws.

findings of fact and conclusion of law issued concurrently aith Based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, the Court

- 1. Muhammad is permanently enjoined and restrained from, directly or indirectly, by the use of any means or instrumentalities, acting as an income tax return preparer (as defined in I.R.C. § 7701(a)(36)).
- 2. Muhammad, individually and doing business under any other name or using any other entity, and his representatives, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, associates, and those persons in active concert or participation with him, are permanently enjoined and restrained from, directly or indirectly, by the use of any means or instrumentalities:
 - Engaging in activity subject to penalty under I.R.C. § 6700, including (a) organizing or selling a plan or arrangement and making a statement regarding the excludibility of income that he knows or has reason to know is false or fraudulent as to any material matter;

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- Engaging in activity subject to penalty under I.R.C. § 6701, including (b) preparing and/or assisting in the preparation of a document related to a matter material to the internal revenue laws that includes a position that he knows will result in an understatement of tax liability;
- Organizing, promoting, marketing, or selling any type of abusive tax (c) shelter, plan, or arrangement, including any asset protection device such as trusts, limited liability corporations, or similar arrangements, advocating noncompliance with the income tax laws or tax evasion, misrepresenting the tax savings realized by using such an arrangement or concealing the receipt of income or location of assets from the IRS;
- Organizing or selling abusive tax shelters, plans, or arrangements that (d) advise or encourage taxpayers to attempt to evade the assessment or collection of their correct federal tax;
- Making false representations that: (e)
- (1) the United States includes "only the District of Columbia and territories over which the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction;"
- (2) the United States is a foreign country in relation to California (or any other state), and that customers of Muhammad, are citizens of California (or another state, if the customer resides elsewhere) and not of the United States;
- (3) federal taxes withheld from earnings of customers in California (or another state) are being withheld by a foreign country;
 - (4) income earned in a state is not taxable;
- (5) wages or earnings from labor are not subject to tax because the term "income" is not defined by statute or case law as specifically including wages or earnings from labor.

- (g) Engaging in other conduct interfering with the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws and from promoting any false tax scheme.
- 3. It is further ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Muhammad shall contact by mail all individuals, corporations, or business entities for whom he has prepared tax returns, and inform them of the Court's findings concerning the falsity of Muhammad's representations and attach a copy of the permanent injunction against Muhammad, and shall file with the Court within 30 days. a certification that he has done so.
- 4. It is further ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Muhammad shall produce to the United States within 30 days, a list of the names, Social Security Numbers (or Employer Identification Numbers or Taxpayer Identification Numbers), addresses, e-mail addresses, and telephone numbers of all individuals, corporations, or other business entities for which he has prepared federal tax returns or that have purchased his tax-fraud plans, arrangements, or programs, or any other tax shelter, plan, or program in which Muhammad has been involved;
- 5. It is further ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the United States is permitted to engage in post-judgment discovery to ensure compliance with the permanent injunction.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that service of the foregoing proposed Order of Default Judgment and Permanent Injunction, has been made upon the following by depositing a copy in United States' mail, postage prepaid, this 20th day of March, 2006, addressed to:

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